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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1891.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Parnellite Members of Parliament have issued a manifesto in which they declare their hostility to the McCarthyites. = A revolt in Montevideo was suppressed by troops, several of the insurgents being killed; an attempt was made to assassinate the President. ==== M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, will have a administration. His election will involve the conference to-day with King Humbert and Premier di Rudini. ==== It was rumored that an attempt had been made on Premier Mercier's life. == Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the world of London.

Domestic .- J. Sloat Fassett and John W. Vroo. man spoke at Oswego, === The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions met at Pittsfield, Mass. === The Ecumenical Council of Methodists at Washington discussed preachers and the press. ==== Frost and snow were reported in Northern New-York and New-England. == Ex-Governor H. B. Bigelow, of Connecticut, is dead. = A partly successful attempt was made by robbers to wreck a passenger train on the Central Pecific Railroad. === The opening innings of the cricket match between the English and Boston teams were played at Boston.

City and Suburban .- Tammany Hall's City and County Convention met and nominated candidates. = Republican candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen were named in several districts. === Part of a railway train cut a street car in two, injuring two passengers, ==== Robert Bonner said he gave \$1,000 more for Sunol than for Maud S. and thought the former would lower the record, === The American Society of Railway Superintendents held its twentieth annual meeting. - Incoming steamships reported severe storms in the North Atlantic. - Winners at Jerome Park: Major Domo, Temple, Senorita Ignite, Russell, and John Cavanagh. = Stocks were dull and the room traders effected general declines; there was no pressure of long holdings and the closing was steady.

The Weather .-- Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, possibly with a little rain; slightly warmer Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 45 1-4.

There was an interesting discussion in the Methodist Ecumenical Conference yesterday concerning the religious press. The question whether religious journa's should or should not take up political matters led to some rather animated talk, which finally involved some English political topics and caused a little excitement. If politics have this effect on clergymen when engaged in a friendly interchange of views, it would seem the part of wisdom for religious editors to steer clear of such explosive subjects.

The steamers which came in yesterday had only one story to tell-of hurricanes, head winds, heavy seas, and mishaps, more or less serious, to passengers. The October gales have been uncommonly furious; certainly not for several years has such rough weather been experienced on the At'antic. A voyage at such a time is not pleasant, but there is no reason to believe that any of the big steamers were in danger. They can outride any storm, no matter how severe. With modern steamships the perils of the sea are not hurricanes, but fog, icebergs and collisions.

The duty of the hour-at least, the duty of an hour near at hand-is to register. The next day for registration is to-morrow, and after that there will be two more days-Friday and Easterday of next week. The importance of attending to this duty is powerfully set forth in the call just issued by the Campaign Committee of But in view of the bitterness that reigns on the Republican Club, which is printed in full every side, there is little prospect of their hopes In another column. It is timely, clear and forcible. All Republicans should read it, and

ought to be no stay-at-home vote on the Republican side this year.

Never was the issue clearer drawn in a city election than in that which takes place in Newark to-day. Mr. Lehlbach, the Republican candidate for Mayor, stands for honest, responsible government and clear, open methods in city administration; Mayor Haynes represents government by an oligarchy on the lines laid down when the Board of Works, with its extraordinary powers, was created. If there is a of the success of the Republican candidate. The election will be close in any case, and it behooves all citizens who believe in self-government for Newark to vote early. The wily supporters of Haynes are planning to take practical possession of the polls late in the day, and determined efforts will be required to head off the bribery and repeating which are threatened.

THE CHOICE IN BROOKLYN. It is fortunate for Brooklyn that both candidates for Mayor are men of irreproachable character, against whom nothing is to be said. The canvass is not one in which attacks upon private reputation will be of any service to political opponents. Both Mr. Boody and Mr. Meyer are known to be men of probity of character and business abilities. This concession needs to be made frankly on each side, for wanton charges against either will only create a reaction in his favor. Admitting, then, as we do most cheerfully,

that Messrs. McLaughlin and Shevlin in the exercise of their dictatorship over the Democratic party in Brooklyn have selected a reputable candidate for the Mayor's office, we ask what guarantee will the city have that he will conduct, if elected, a clean, efficient and enlightened administration? When Mayor Chapin was brought into the municipal field four years ago his private character and capacity for public office were unquestioned. Neither in one respect nor the other can Mr. Boody claim superiority over Mr. Chapin as the latter was known to the community when he first obtained a nomination at the hands of Mr. McLaughlin. Mr. Chapin was elected as an ideal Democrat," as a high-minded man of sturdy independence of character, who would rule boss and gang and not be governed by them. This was the promise made to the citizens of Brooklyn. What is the result of four years of "Chapinized Democracy"? The Mayor will surrender his office at the end of the year a thoroughly discredited official. Not only has he been dependent upon the favor of the worst politicians of his party, but his administration has also been characterized by gross inefficiency and tainted with scandals.

If Mayor Chapin failed to give to the city a wholesome, businesslike administration, what assurance is offered by Mr. Boody's reputation as a reputable candidate that he will succeed? This is a practical way of looking at the matter. Conceding everything which may be said by Democratic partisans in favor of their candidate, Republicans can point unerringly to Mayor Chapin's administration as an irrefutable argument that under existing conditions of boss rule and gang interference, practical reforms and decent government are not to be had. No man can serve two masters in municipal administration. If a Mayor take a nomination from Messrs. McLaughlin and Shevlin, he will be subject unto them throughout his term of office. He will be powerless to assert his independence and to be faithful to the interests and welfare of the city.

Mr. Meyer's character and business ability are every whit as good as Mr. Boody's, but he will be, if elected, his own master and not dependent upon the favor and sufferance of corrupt political gangs. The platform on which he stands pledges the support of a united Republican party to a thoroughgoing reform of municipal honor, refuse to vote for such a combination, sharpest possible departure from the present conditions of city government. That is a result in which all good citizens are interested, and it imparts to his canvass a non-partisan character. We are confident that Mr. Meyer will command, not only a full and united Republican vote, but the support of a large body of Germans and independent citizens generally. He has been nominated on a sound platform framed for the candidary of Mr. Ziegler. He represents the same principles for which Mr. Ziegler was invited to stand, and his canvass promises to be overwhelmingly popular and niccessful.

# DEMORALIZED SOCIALISM.

Erfurt, which only a few days ago was thronged with sovereigns and royal personages who had assembled to greet Emperor William, will this week become the scene of a different kind of gathering. Fustian will take the place of gold and silver lace, and in the streets that resounded with the ring of the spur and the clang of the sabre will be heard the heavy tread of the workingman. Labor and Socialism are about to hold their congress at Erfurt, and to make a desperate endeavor to reconcile their differences and to repair the serious breaches that have become apparent in their organization.

Whatever else may be said about Emperor William's methods of administering the Government of Germany, it must be admitted that his policy in dealing with the problems presented by Labor and Socialism have been marked by rare wisdom and foresight. So long as Prince Bismarck maintained the anti-Socialist laws the various elements of the Socialist and Labor parties were obliged to sink all factional divergencies and to unite into one powerful body for the purpose of common defence against administrative oppression. Since Emperor William, however, repealed the exceptional legislation against them and placed them upon identically the same footing as every other German citizen, the necessity of cohesion was no longer so apparent, and internal dissensions until then latent quickly came to the surface. To-day the Socialist and Labor elesmall groups, which devote far more energy and bitterness toward fighting one another than they formerly displayed in combating the Govern-

The three principal parties who will struggle for the mastery at Erfurt this week are the Extremists, or "young ones," who are recruited mainly from Berlin and from the manufacturing towns of Prussia, Baden and Saxony. Then there are the "Moderates," composed chiefly of the veterans of the cause, who, under the leadership of Herr von Volmar, seek reform by purely constitutional methods, and regard the State, not as an obstacle to progress, but as an instrument thereof. Finally, there is a party holding opinions midway between the Extremists and the Moderates, who are under the leadership of Messrs. Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer. The latter announce their intention of endeavoring to effect a fusion between at least two, if not all three, of the factions just mentioned.

being realized. The extent to which these dissensions have

clearer sense of duty and responsibility. There trades unions of the Socialist-Democrats have lost slightly over 50 per cent of their members. Their leaders are no longer able to conceal this, and have, moreover, been forced to admit that their funds are exhausted. Indeed, the General Strike Committee of the party have just issued a circular to the various trades unions exhorting them at all hazards to avoid any strike having for its object shorter hours or an increase of wages, and intimating that it was unable any longer to raise funds either for strikes of that kind, or even for those organized for purposes of defence. The cause of Socialism and of fair and honest election, there is small doubt organized labor in Germany may therefore be megarded as being in a very demoralized condition-demoralized, too, not by persecution, but by the absence thereof.

### TAMMANY-HILL.

Mr. Fassett's reply to Governor Hill was so complete and effective that no additional comment is needed. The speech of Governor Hill was not a creditable one for the Governor of the greatest State in the Union, even if it had been from a partisan point of view effective. But Mr. Fassett has taken from it what little effectiveness it might have had, by proving the fals ty of its only injurious statements. Meanwhile, the appearance of Mr. Hill as the principal defender and advocate of Mr. Flower is by itself a spectacle worthy of consideration.

It will hardly be considered harsh any longer, even by the adherents and admirers of Governor Hill, to say that he has been the associate, champion, and principal beneficiary of the basest and most dangerous elements in this State. It has been the boast of Tammany Hall and its entire gang of public plunderers that Hill has been its devoted friend and has lifted it to a position where it can dictate to the party in the State. Some have said that he wanted Tammany's help; others, that he was a tool of Tammany; the closeness of alliance has not been disputed. Since he became Governor he has made that dangerous and corrupt organization many times more

dangerous. The association of liquor-dealers, for the avowed purpose of controlling elections and legislation, did not appear a wholesome event to many citizens. But the saloon, as an organized force, would have had little power but for the enormous aid which Hill, as Governor and as boss of Democratic corruptionists, was able to give it. United, they controlled a host of votes. and so Governor Hill made the saloon far more dangerous than it ever had been in New-York. His patronage and countenance, again, made the most corrupt and dangerous combinations overwhe mingly powerful in several of the cities and counties. It is not by accident that, since his sway began, men like Murphy and Sheehan have thrust aside in one county after another Democrats who used to represent respectable citizens and decent methods.

There is visible here a league of all that is worst and most dangerous, in the city and outside the city. What has been called Hillism is nothing but the rural manifestation of Tammany, and Tammany is only Hillism in New-York City. At the Democratic Convention some persons were solemnly informed that Hill was defeated and laid on the shelf, although the very candidates he had selected and had manipulated the party to nominate were actually nominated. If the object was to get rid of the odium of Hillism, what have we now? At the earliest great meeting in New-York Tammany brings forward Governor Hill as the chief speaker for Mr. Flower and the State ticket. Well he might be, for it was his ticket by right of paternity, if also Tammany's by right of ownership. The fact is Tammany and Hill are the Siamese twins, and which owns the other nobody can tell.

It is this carefully organized conspiracy of the worst elements in the entire State, with a "barrel" as its chief candidate, that the respectable Democrats of New-York are asked to support. If a few hundred of them, men of distinction and what does it matter? Has not Mr. Flower a barrel? Are not contractors and jobbers, and thousands of hands employed in all sorts of places, and the plunderers who bleed the public and the officials who milk the saloons, all expected to contribute? What will a few honest votes count, if the party can spend a million?

ROSWELUS CONSTITUTION.

The suggestion of "The Sun" that the passage in Roswell Flower's famous speech in Congress on December 14, 1882, quoting the Constitution of the United States in full, should be included in "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations" has merit. With it, of course, should go the introduction, which was as follows: "The sentiment I have for that hallowed instrument is scarcely to be expressed. A copy of it was given me when a youth. Its tattered remnants are in my pocket now. It has been the guiding-star of my political existence, the light by which I have read the words of statesmen and the policies of parties. I beg leave to append to these remarks the Constitution of the United States, a document which cannot be too widely disseminated. an acquaintance with which makes every immigrant an American, and every American a patriot." And with these words, in which, with a little pardonable confusion of immigrant and emigrant, he made it manifest that he was in favor of disseminating the Constitution-for, we believe, it is now generally conceded that he did not say "dissimulated," whatever might have been the stenographer's version-he gently bestowed the Constitution of the United States within the pages of "The Congressional Record."

Very few people "caught on" to Flower-if we may be allowed the expression-in this great act. All around him in the House the buzz of conversation went on; members went in and out of the cloak-rooms, or wrote letters to constituents, or clapped their hands for pages; the pages went hustling about; and doubtless at this very moment Leopold Morse was walking up and down in front of the Speaker's desk, chewing an unlighted cigar, and appearing to the admiring galleries every inch a statesman. And amid all this no one gave a thought to the Conment in Germany is split up into a number of stitution of the United States. No one but Roswell Flower. It may be that no one listened. That is also too often the case now when some of the best speeches prepared in "Newspaper Row" are in process of delivery from the manuscript. And it is not probable-so saturated is this age with doubt and unbelief-that if everybody had been listening, more than one man in ten on the floor would have taken "for corn" Roswell's assertion that he had in his pocket the tattered remnants of a copy of the Constitution which had been given him in his youth. There are so few people who have copies of the Constitution given them in youth! And so few youths who carry the Constitution in their pockets till it gets tattered! chances are that if there had been listeners some irreverent and unbelieving person among them would have called Roswell down with the inquiry, "What are you giving us?" or, mayhap, asked him to show up the tattered rem-

All the same, there stood Roswell performing his great act. And it was a great act. That is, it will be so considered when it gets into a historic perspective. We do not agree with our all-if there are any such-who are indifferent damaged and discredited the cause of Labor usually correct contemporary, "The Sun." that color for the new elevent careet. Mrs. Dryden

ing election should thereby be spurred to a the fact that during the last twelve months the setting up the Constitution and appending it to Mr. Flower's speech of December 14, 1882, was wasted." By no means. The time will come-"the hours are silently engendering the day"-when Roswell Flower's great act will be appreciated. A similar thing was done nearly two hundred years earlier, when a sagacious and far-seeing patriot stowed away the charter of Connecticut in the hollow of an oak. It may be that Roswell had this historic event in mind when he stowed away the Constitution of the United States in "The Congressional Record." Viewing thoughtfully the tattered remnants of the copy given him in his youth, he may have said to himself: "At the rate things are now going on the time will come when the Constitution will be entirely out of print; here is my own copy, which has been my guiding-star, almost worn out. I will have it put in a safe place, where future generations can get at it." Most people reasoning in this way would have put it in the cornerstone of something solid and fireproof but inaccessible. Roswell reasoned better, and put it in "The Record,"

And sometime in the coming ages, when the solitary Blackwell's Islander sits on a crumbling pier of the Brooklyn Bridge and wenders where he can find some memento of the Great Republie whose industries were ruined by the Mc-Kinley Tariff and whose towns and cities were depopulated by the Porter census, there will come a voice from some surviving Sagamore or Wiskinski in the neighborhood of Fourteenthst.: "Look in 'The Congressional Record," Volume 14, Part 1, XLVIIth Congress, Second Session, pages 303-306. Roswell Flower put it there in 1882. It was his guiding-star, and he wanted to have it disseminated."

ALAS! POOR SCANNELL. Tammany would like to have the people believe many things, but particularly these three : that the Democratic candidates for whom they are asked to vote are not primarily Tammany candidates; that the result of the election will have no special significance for Tammany, and that, even if the contrary were true, this would be an excellent reason why the voters should rise as one man and cast their ballots for Flower et al., "with a considerable degree of personal satisfaction," as Mr. Cleveland put it at the time he was trying to help Colonel Fellows into the District-Attorneyship. To some persons these propositions may appear slightly conflicting, but Tammany insists upon them. And accordingly nominees, orators, wire-pullers, button-ho ers and advocates in general are now busy instilling them into the cohorts.

But every now and then the bosses confess by their action that they are aware of the existence outside their ranks of something which silly fools call virtue, and to which in an emergency it is good policy to pander. Thus John J. Scannell, who had the first call on the nomination for Congressman from the Xth District, has been turned down and Mr. Bourke Cockran named in his stead. Now, if there is a man in the Wigwam who is persona grata, as you might say, to Croker, Scannell is that man. And well he may be. For Scannell has proved that he can collect a bigger general utility fund from gamblers and their ilk than any other individual to whom that delicate, ennobling and patriotic task has ever been confided. As a reward for his labors and services Croker has caused him to expect several places of trust and emolument in turn. Untoward circumstances have prevented their bestowal, but here at last was an office worthy of the man, and he was slated to succeed the gifted Spinola. Alas! once more dread of a bastile popular verdict-unjust and ridiculous, of course, but still a verdict and unappealable-has intervened to blight the hopes of Scannell. We do not imagine that he will be permitted to hunger and thirst, or even to undergo any pecuniary sacrifice in consequence. His percentage of the sum he collects for Tammany will probably be increased, and perhaps Mr. Cockran, who is wealthy and kind-hearted, will turn over to him the salary which he is accidentally prevented from earning, provided he has a chance to earn it himself.

But after all, why wasn't Scannell nominated? He is beloved by Tammany, the Tammany which stands for all that is pure, lovely and of good report in private morals and public serv.ce, the Tammany which just now is good enough for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Coudert. since Tammany is an ideal institution, it follows that Scannell must be an ideal man, and in keeping him out of Congress, therefore, the leaders have not pandered to virtue, but still further debauched an ignorant and vicious public sentiment. That, at least, is the logic of the situation as it is daily expounded in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

MRS. DRYDEN'S COOK-BOOK.

There comes a time in the life of every wellregulated woman when she feels a strong desire to write a cook-book. Usually she is dissuaded by friends, and her mind turned into other channels, but oftentimes the desire is irresistible, and friends and relatives can only stand by and watch the peculiar mania run its course. It is this that makes the cook-books issued in the United States exceed in numbers that of all other books com-We have not time to-day to speculate as to whether or not there is any connection between this immense number of cook-books and the general prevalence of dyspepsia among Americans -it must suffice on this occasion to give a short but exact account of the experience of Mrs. Wolcott Dryden, of Ithaca, this State, with a cook-book, as made public in the curious suit of Dryden vs. Keith, now interesting the Tompkins County courts.

About a year ago Mrs. Dryden was smitter with a desire to write a cook-book. Kind friends did all they could for her, but to no purpose. It was thought that a change of scene might do her good, and she was sent to visit relatives in Rome and Utica, and afterward her husband took her for long rides in the country, frequently driving as far as Marathon, Venice, or Delphi, or to Virgil, Scipio or Romulus, but when she returned home she invariably retired to the kitchen and taking out her pen, ink and paper, a teacup, three sizes of spoons and a quart measure, she would begin work on her book. The upshot of it was that the book was finished in March and issued from the press in May. It was called "Mrs. Before we go Dryden's Family Cook-Book." further we should say that Mrs. Dryden is an excellent cook, probably the best in Ithaca. Her book was neatly bound in green oil-cloth and was about an inch thick. In it were recipes, ali which, Mrs. Dryden explained preface, she had tested personally bread-puffs, pop-overs, angel's food, pound cake, floating island, gooseberry catsup, puff paste, minute pudding, banana pie, citron preserves, orange marmalade, Chantilly custard, mock turtle soup, blanc-mange, wheat gems, French waffles. biscuit, caper sauce, codfish balls, almond macaroons, Martha Washington omelet, ten-minute bunns, whipped cream and many other things which it would tax our space too heavily to name The price of the book was \$1, and it immediately began to have a large sale, not only in Ithaca and Tompkins County, but in Palmyra, Athens, Carthage, Pharsalia, Corinth, Attica, Memphis, Macedon, Phoenicia and other neighboring towns distrib uted by the educated hand of a forgotten classical scholar. Mrs. Dryden was elated and planned on the best scalskin cloak in Ithaca for this winter But trouble comes at the moment of greatest

a disagreement with Mrs. Dryden about the proper

I must hasten political armor to don. And marshal the hosts of Tammany's Croker prosperity. There lives in Ithaca a certain Mrs estier Keith. Several years ago this lady had

regarding the present campaign and the com- and Socialism in Germany may be estimated by "the sum which the United States paid for triumphed in the matter but Mrs. Keith had not it happens that Mr. Dryden is a remarkably thin man, badly troubled with dyspepsia, though it cannot, of course, be in any way traced to his wife's admirable cooking. But it looks suspicious. He is six feet tall and weighs 115 pounds. He also looks sickly. Now what did the vindictive Mrs. Keith do but have an engraving made from Mr. Dryden's most recent photograph, get 10,000 pictures printed from it and scatter them broadcast all over that classical neighborhood, with this printing on the back of each: "Mr. Walcott Dryden, husband of the author of Mrs. Dryden's Family Cook-Book. A tree is known by its fruit!" And every person who got one of these received by the next mail a prospectus of "The Parnassus Cook-Book. By Mrs. Balestier Keith. With an engraving on steel of Mr. Keith." Which engraving was of a large man weighing upward of 300 pounds, being an accurate picture of Mr. Keith, but failing, of course, to disclose the fact that his flesh is due to a regimen of fifteen glasses of

beer a day for twenty years.

The natural result followed. The Greeks and Romans of Central New-York stopped buying Mrs. Dryden's cook-book and began purchasing Mrs. Keith's. There was only one thing for Mis Dry. den to do-sue Mrs. Keith for heavy damages. This she has done and the case is now on trial. Mrs. Keith's defence is that she has confined herself strictly to the truth. Mrs. Dryden charges libel and malicious persecution. " The case is being watched with great interest.

The Rapid-Transit Commission has, it is reported, spent \$16,000 already. It must be admitted that there is not much to show for the money thus far, but New-Yorkers are living in No one who examined the recent voluminous reports of experts on the engineers' plans submitted can doubt that the Commissioners have a big job before them in determining upon the best plan for final adoption. Their plea for more time is far from unreasonable.

Will Mr. Boody, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, imitate Mr. Flower and resign the office of Congressman, to which he was elected a year ago? or will be take as a pattern Governor-Senator Hill, and hold on to one good thing until he is sure (or otherwise) of another? That is the question which a good many people in Brooklyn asked themselves when they learned of Boody's nomination. The candidate has answered by resigning as Congressman, prefering the chance of a \$10,000 office to the certainty of one paying \$5,000. He has burned his bridges behind him-in a sense; for there will be nothing to prevent him from running for Congress again when a special election is held in December to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation.

Voters of New-York and Brooklyn-those of you who did not register last week-remember that the next opportunity for registering will come to-morrow. And remember, too, that the hours for registration in this city are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and in Brooklyn from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. No unregistered citizen can vote, and everybody ought to vote this year.

May we be permitted to inquire of our accomplished neighbor, "The Sun," what was its particular purpose-for it never does anything without a purpose-in describing a certain wild beast transaction in its Saturday morning edition "Moving the Hippopotami," and in a similar head-line in its evening edition of the same day concerning the same performance saying "The Hippopotamuses Move"? Did "The Sun" in first Latinizing and then Anglicizing the name by which the early Greeks christened the sprightly amphibian whose movements are described intend to show contempt for the people whom Roswell Flower held up to the Utica Democrats the other day for imitation? Let us hope not. In Utica, where the Democrats, following Roswell's advice, are actively engaged in imitating the Greeks, the transaction is referred to in all the ward caucuses as the movement of the Hippopotamoi.

### PERSONAL.

The consecration of Bishop Nicholson will cocur on

Timothy Hopkins, the adopted son of the late Mrs. Searles, has a five-acre patch of violets at Menlo Park, California, from which he ships large quantities of flowers to San Francisco daily for six months every year, and receives a handsome return therefor. When ex-Senator Ingalls tived in Washington and

visited Norfolk one day, a gamin called him Sarah Bernhardt, in recognition of his slimness probably. The Senator takes great pleasure in teiling the story

Although Mr. Edmunds is no longer a Senator, he expects to spend the winter in Washington. His wife says that she has many friends there whom she will now have a chance to get acquainted with. The obli-gations of official society will not now hamper her.

Dwight L. Moody expects to leave this country yet whether it will be to go to Scotland and England or to India. In the latter country Dr. Pentecost would be glad to have his help. In either case Mr. Moody will throw himself vigorously into evangelistic work. He has urgent invitations from a number of places in the Old Word to come and labor.

Some one having written a story about having once met Marie Bashk rtseff in Rome to "The Pall Mail Gazette," that remarkable young woman's mother tells the editor that the correspondent must be mistaken, as his description is inaccurate. He had spoken of Marie's piquant figure, finely shaped arms and "luck of facial beauty," her nose being too short, her eyes too oblong, and the curve of her mouth too severe."

General Grenville Mellen Dodge, the new president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, was born at Danvers, Mass., and attended the military academy at Norwich, Vt. Before the war he was a railroad at Norwich, ve. Before the war he was no was a surveyor in the West. He served under Fremout in Missouri, had three horses killed under him at Pea Ridge, fought at Sugar Valley and Resaca, and was made a major-general in June, 1844. He led the Sixteenth Corps in Sherman's great campaigu, and did some brilliant work at Atlanta. Since the war he has once more been a civil engineer. His home is in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A lively contest over the chair of the Practice of Medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, terminated on Thursday by the election thereto of Dr. J. C. Wilson, who has been one of the visiting staff of that institution for thirteen years, and attending physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. This is the physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. This is the place which Dr. J. M. DaCosta resigned last spring, and attempts have been made to fill it by capturing Dr. Flint, of New York, or Dr. Oster, of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Wilson is the eldest son of the late distinguished physician, Dr. Edward Wilson. His early education was acquired at the Friends' Centrul High school, in Philadelphia. He then wont to Phillips Easter Academy in New-Hampshire, and afterward spent a year in New-Haven. He graduated at Prirnceton in 1867 and at Jefferson in 1869.

# THE DESK IN THE CORNER.

Air-"The Old Oaken Bucket." (The Hon. Roswell P. Flower's library is described by a New-York paper as having in it "a little desk set close to the wall and just big enough to sign a check on.")

How dear to this heart are the things of the present. When they loom up before me in brilliant array; My country-seat teeming with everything pleasant, Where I tranquilly pass the hot season away. The wide-spreading trees, and the spacious veranda, The library-room, where my speeches I con, The library table, where thoughts may meander,

And the desk in the corner to sign my checks on The desk of black walnut, the nest little desklet the desk in the corner to sign my checks on. That plush-covered desklet is now my chief treasure.

For often, I know, in the course of the fall, shall have to assume it-an exquisite pleasure To buy up the voters of Tammany Hall. How ardently will I the boodle then scatter,

How quickly they'll gather from hither and yonindred thousands-it will not much matter To the desk in the corner I sign my checks on. The desk of black walnut, the neat little desklet, The desk in the corner I sign my checks on.

How sweet the Executive Mansion to dwell in. With the fame of a statesman to win and to wear; No barrel of ingots that I ever fell in Could tempt me to give up the Governor's chair! And now far removed from temptation of broker,

With the desk in the corner I sign my checks on. The down of black walnut, the next little deskiet, The desk of black whole, the desk of the corner I sign my checks on W. L. K.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. ED MUND YATES.

THE QUEEN'S COMING VISIT TO THE CONTINENT -SEEKING TO BETROTH TWO ROYAL CHIL-DREN-EMPEROR FREDERICK'S SARCOPH-AGUS - MR. PARNELL GAME AT WINDSOR-BIG SALMON CAUGHT

BY A WOMAN-MR. LANG'S NEW EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright ; 1881 . By The Tribune As

London, Oct. 12 .- It is quite untrue that preparatio are being made for the reception of the Queen at Vij's Palmieri, the Downger Lady Crawford's residence at Flesole, near Florence. No arrangements whatever have yet been made for the Queen's spring visit to the Continent, nor are her Majesty's plans likely to be settled for several weeks to come. Even if the Queen had decided to pay another visit to Florence, preparations would not begin more than five months before her arrival.

THE CZAR'S APPEARANCE IN PLAIN CLOTHER When the Emperor of Russia passed privately through Berlin the other night he was attired in plain ciothes, and it was the first time he ever appeared in public thus arrayed. The Emperor's towering figure was not displayed to advantage in his loose suit of brown tweed, especially when contrasted with the spiendid Russian uniform in which Prince Frederick Leopold appeared; and His Majesty was the only personage in plain clothes. The Emperor, who stayed for nearly an hour at the Stettin line station, dired on sandwiches, which he washed down with several bowls of tea well laced with rum, which was made on the spot by his own servants, with his own caravan tea. PLANNING A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

It is rumored at the Austrian Court that he real object of Grand Duke and Grand Duches Viadimir, of Russia visiting St. Sebastian while the Queen Regent £ of Spain and her family also the search of there is to endeavor to arrange for a future marriage between their eldest son, Grand Duke Cyrll, aged fifteen and the Princess of Asturias, who is just eleven. It remains to be seen whether the Spaniards would approve of a marriage between the King's elder sister and a member of the Orthodox Church, pecially as she would have to change her religion unless the Czar, in consideration of the fact that the Princes will have a fortune of at least £200,000, relaxes his new rule on this subject. THE SARCOPHAGUS OF EMPEROR FREDERICK.

There is to be a great function at Potsdam next Sunday, when the sarcophagus of the inte Emperor Frederick, in the mausoleum which adjoins Friedens kirche, is to be unveiled. The sarcophagus, which weighs ten tons and is a single block of spotiess white marble, arrived at Potsdam about a fortnight ago, from Carrara. On the lid is a recumbent effigy of the Emperor, who is represented as in a cuirassier's uniform, reposing on a mantle and wearing the chain of the Order of the Black Engle. His hands are folded over a laurel wreath. The coronation mantle is adorned with a crown and eagles. A monogram hide the feet, and two engles with outspread wings guard the head. The symbolic Church is shown as ready to lead the Emperor across the Stygian river; and Emperor William and Queen Louise are waiting for him on the other shore. This splendid memorial is the work of Professor Begas.

A BOON TO PARIS DRESSMAKERS. The principal dressmakers of Paris have been quite overwhelmed with a shoul or mourning orders from

Russia. The imperial court has gone into mourning for three months for Grand Duchess Paul, and, of course it will be de rigeur for all ladies in society to appear in black during that period. One Pari milliner received orders for 300 dresses. During the first month black woollen, with heavy crape trimmings, is worn; the second month allows the introduction of black silk and jet, and during the third month a little white mauve is permitted. CHARACTERISTICS OF MR. PARNELL

Of Mr. Parnell I may say vidi tantum. During the great "Times" trial a common friend brought us to gether at luncheon, and for an hour I listened to his remarks and sparse, dry entrecoupes. Strong powers of reticence, and self-continence in carrying out his intentions, with little heed of obstacles, struck me as his chief characteristics. I have often wondered at the extraordinary manner in which Mr. Parnell was able to preserve the mystery attaching to every portion of his life, more especially his movements at Brighten. For all its population and for all its importance, it is yet a provincial place; and the worthy Brightonians have all the intelligent interest, as it is called by some, or prying curiosity, as it is called by others, common in provincial places. But, aithough Mr. Parnell went about among them for many months, I doubt whether the most curious had any track of certainly I myself, though constantly in the frequented parts of the town, travelling frequently up and down line, never caught the slightest glimpse of him.

THE WORK OF A GHOULISH REPORTER. Now, however, that the man is no more, now that his corpse and surroundings have been given up prey to the reporter ghoul, the public which fattens on such journalistic garbage has had its fill. In the course of a long experience I have never seen anything more hideously horrible than the account published on Friday in the local journal by some miserable wretch of his visit to the dead man's chamber, the furniture and appurtenances of which he not merely catalogue with the precision of a broker's man, but absolutely, under a separate headline, which was given as the attraction at the top of a column, he described the appearance of the body, in sickening and loathsome detail. Who can wonder that per-onal journa'ism is execrated and spit upon, when it has recourse to such bestial means of earning contemptible wages! Who will not regret that some stalwart follower of the dead man had not caught this creature at his dirty work, and, with the aid of a stout blackthorn, prevented any further chance of his horrifying the living

and befouling the d ad. THE ESPIEGLE'S CAPTAIN NOT TO BLAME. The Espiegie has arrived at Devonport, and, though about the conveyance of Balmaceda's silver, I can positively state that no blame of any kind is likely to ttach to Captain A. C. Clarke in the matter. THE SHOOTING AT WINDSOR.

There is an immense stock of game at Windsor ti the great park this season, and the covers on the Royal domain are literally swarming with pheasants, while hares also are abundant. There is no shooting Windsor during the first six weeks of the season, cxcept that the keepers go out about twice a week to obtain supplies for the larders of Balmoral, Claremone nberland Lodge, and for certain privileged persons who receive periodical presents of game from the Queen. Prince Christian will begin regular shooting next month, and will have the company of the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg; but the Prince of Wales is not likely to have any sport Windsor until January.

A WOMAN'S RECORD IN SALMON-FISHING. I do not know what the record may be in salmon fishing for a lady, but Mrs. Stewart Menzies, of Alken way, must surely be not far short of it. On Saturday, October 3, she killed a fish weighing fifteen and half pounds in the Sandy Hills Pool, and then took four of twenty-four, twenty-three, twenty-two and eighteen pounds out of Gean Trees Pool, just below it. The five fish averaged over twenty pounds. This, for any lady, is a wonderful performance, requiring strength as well as skill; and considering that the river was the Spey, one of the hardest in Scotland to tish, it is, I think, one of the best I ever chanced to

THE LARGEST PRIVATE YACHT AFLEAT. The steamyacht Zaira, which has just been built at Leith for Count Stroganoff, is the largest private meht affoat, her tonnage being 1,012. She has arrived at Gosport, where she is to be furnished and generally fitted out for a lengthened cruise in Eastern waters. The Zaira is to be entirely manned by Russians, and the captain and crew are expected shortly at Gosport to take charge of her.

WHY LORD PORTSMOUTH REFUSED THE GALTER. Lord Portsmouth is one of the very few peer who have refused the Order of the Garter. Seven or eight years ago Mr. Gladstone offered Lord Portsmoth vacant blue ribbon, but the latter declined it, of the ground that he had never rendered any service to the public which entitled him to such a distinction. Lord Portsmouth is an eminently practical man, and it doubtless occurred to him that, ir asmuch as he sel dom visited London and hardly ever went into full dress society, there would have been so few op-portunities of wearing the Garter that it would be scarcely worth while to pay the fees and ther pre iminary expenses for it.

IRISHMEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY Of 100,174 regular soldiers serving at home on the first day of this year, only 12,803, the War Obce re-turns show, were born in Ireland. At one sime a third of the whole British army were Irishmen. The diminution which has taken place, while indiating